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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**

For the Year 1937.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

I have the honour to present the annual report on the work of the School Medical Service for the year 1937.

The outstanding event of the year was the opening of the new clinics on the 22nd September, by the Right Honourable Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Minister of Health. One result of the publicity which was given to the opening has been a greatly increased attendance at the clinics. Another factor in the increase was the campaign inaugurated by the Ministry of Health, urging the public to make further use of the Health Services. As many as 300 children have attended a morning session of the minor ailments clinic without overcrowding, and with the minimum of waiting. The improved conditions under which treatment is carried out enhance the value of the services, and are conducive to a more efficient standard.

There has been a further reduction in the number of cases of sub-normal nutrition. Among the 5,289 children inspected only two could be classed as malnourished, and only 187 as slightly sub-normal. There has been an increase in the number of children recommended for free milk, due to the fact that while new cases are being added, many children who have had free milk are allowed to continue.

Practically all the milk provided in the schools is "Accredited" or Pasteurised. A marked reduction in the number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis—the more dangerous type—has been noted. There was a slight increase in the non-pulmonary type of the disease.


On the whole there were fewer signs of uncleanness among school children but the reduction in uncleanness is more evident among boys than girls.

The school dentists report that the condition of the children's mouths shows a steady improvement, and that more attention is being paid to the teeth than was the case some years ago.

The work of the School Medical Service is rapidly extending, and requires a high standard of efficiency; to those of my staff who, by their diligence and application, have contributed to a successful year's work, I offer my sincere thanks.

W. CAMPBELL LYONS,

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.



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SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

STAFF.

Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health	—W. Campbell Lyons, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant School Medical Officers	—H. Levy, M.B., B.S. Dorothy D. Nichol, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
School Dental Surgeon	—F. Innes, L.D.S.
School Dental Surgeon (part time)	—J. Loudon Reid, L.D.S.
Consultant Ophthalmologist (part time)	—T. Gowans, M.B., Ch.B.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon (part time)	—W. J. Harrison, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

On 3rd December, 1937, Miss Kathleen A. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H., was appointed as an additional Assistant School Medical Officer (also part-time Child Welfare Medical Officer), and commenced duties on 18th January, 1938.

There are 10 Health Visitors, whose combined duties include school medical service, tuberculosis and maternity and child welfare work, etc., and in addition there are two school nurses who devote all their time to the school medical service. The total time given to the school medical service is equivalent to that of five school nurses. There is also a female dental attendant.

CO-ORDINATION.

(a) There is complete co-ordination between the School Medical and Infant and Child Welfare Services. Both are under the same administration, and clinics for both services are held in the same building. All records are readily accessible and the clerical work is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department.

As the clinics for the school medical service, tuberculosis and venereal diseases are held in adjacent buildings, there is close co-operation between the School Medical Officers and the Tuberculosis Officer and V.D. Medical Officer ; the advice of these officers is always sought and is readily available in suitable cases.

(b) There are no nursery schools in the Borough.

(c) Children under one year and to an increasing extent those between 1 and 5 years are supervised by the maternity and child welfare medical officer and the ten health visitors, who also act as school nurses.

The following are the reports made to me by the Assistant School Medical Officers, the School Dentist and the Consultant Ophthalmologist. They include reports on the work of the School for Partially Sighted and the Open-Air School.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Number of children on the registers at the end of 1937	16,991
Average attendance for the year (91.45 per cent.)	15,995
Number of elementary schools (excluding the School for the Partially Sighted and the Open Air School)	24
Number of Elementary Departments	53
Number of children on registers of special schools at end of 1937.....	218
Average attendance at special schools (86.7 per cent.)	187

School Hygiene.

During the year the cleanliness, ventilation and sanitation of the schools were supervised by the school medical officers. Alterations of windows, improving light and ventilation, were carried out at Ocean Road Junior Department and Mortimer Road Cookery Centre.

Conveniences were altered or replaced at St. John's Senior, Stanhope Road Senior Boys' and Westoe Central Girls' Schools. At Dean Road School the playground was extended and new handicraft and domestic science centres erected.

Medical Inspection.

There are three routine medical inspections of the scholars in the public elementary schools annually. The first inspection includes all the entrants (ages 5—6 years), the second inspection includes those pupils known as the intermediates (ages 8—9 years), and the third and final examination that of the leavers (ages 12—13 years). Parents are informed of the time and date of these inspections, so that they may attend and have advice from the school medical officers.

There is one routine medical inspection done every year at the Open Air School and the School for Partially Sighted Children. In addition, these schools are visited fortnightly by a school medical officer, whose attention is called to any child appearing to require medical care. The Authority's Consultant Ophthalmologist examines once a year at least, those children attending the School for Partially Sighted Children.

The number of children examined at routine and special examinations during 1937 is as follows :—

(1) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of children examined in 1937 :

Entrants (5—6 years).....	1,810
Intermediates (8—9 years).....	1,836
Leavers (12—13 years)	1,643
Total	5,289

(2) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	6,864
Number of Re-inspections	12,710
Total	19,574

Annual routine inspections at the special schools are included under special inspections. Nutritional surveys are not included in the above inspections.

“Other inspections” include inspections of children referred to the clinic by parents, teachers and health visitors.

During the year the number of special inspections has been higher than in 1936.

Findings of Medical Inspections.

NUTRITION.

As in previous years the assistant school medical officers carried out nutrition surveys in all the elementary schools of the borough. The children were examined in April and again in November, suitable cases being recommended for a supply of free milk. In certain cases free meals were advised also.

The findings at the two surveys were as follows :—

	1st Survey.	2nd Survey.
Approximate number of children examined....	16,300	15,500
Number recommended extra nourishment	1,994	2,191
Percentage recommended.....	12.2	14.1
Number supplied with free milk on income basis	1,048	1,195
Number who did not take advantage of the offer	683	812
Number with income over scale	263	183

UNCLEANLINESS.

The school nurses again carried out two complete surveys of the elementary schools. At the first survey 9.6 per cent. of the 17,262 children inspected were found to be unclean. The percentage found unclean at the second survey was 10.6. This represents 3,439 children unclean out of 34,198 examined, or approximately one in ten. For 1936 the proportion was one in nine. Although the figures are still high it is pleasing to note this improvement.

A total of 39,518 examinations were made of the 34,198 children inspected by the school nurses. An analysis of the results showed that one boys' department had 100 per cent. cleanliness ; the worst had a percentage of 11.7 uncleanness.

The best return from the girls' schools was 5.6 per cent., while the two worst had figures of uncleanness of 25 per cent. and 26 per cent.

The following figures give the results of both surveys :—

FIRST SURVEY.

Departments.	Examined.	Verminous or dirty.	Percentage. unclean.
Boys	4,011	101	2.5
Girls	3,987	589	14.7
Juniors and Infants....	9,264	962	10.4
Total	17,262	1,652	9.6

SECOND SURVEY.

Departments.	Examined.	Verminous or dirty.	Percentage unclean.
Boys	4,070	221	5.4
Girls	4,035	613	15.2
Juniors and Infants....	8,831	953	10.8
Total	16,936	1,787	10.6

MINOR AILMENTS.

Such minor ailments commonly treated at the school clinic include minor accidents (foreign bodies, sprains, lacerations and minor injuries), epistaxis, septal irregularities and skin infections.

SKIN DISEASES.

The skin conditions most commonly seen and treated at the school clinic are impetigo, seborrhoea, scabies, ringworm and septic sores, warts and molluscum cor. agiosum. Less commonly seen and treated are conditions such as urticaria, eczema, pityriasis rosea.

VISUAL DEFECTS.

There were 685 cases of defective vision and 103 cases of squint discovered at routine or special inspections, and referred for treatment.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

There was a decrease in the incidence of conjunctivitis during the year—100 cases—as compared with 131 in 1936. Other eye conditions treated were blepharitis, corneal ulcers, meibomian cysts and hordeolum.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

The number of children requiring treatment for nose and throat defects was 297, or 5.6 per cent. of the children examined, as compared with 8.7 per cent. in 1936 and 9.4 per cent. in 1935.

The number found at routine and special inspections was as follows :—

Chronic tonsillitis only	1,268
Adenoids only	51
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	376
Other conditions	115

Of the total, 777 were referred for treatment, and 1,033 for further observation.

Operative treatment is recommended in cases of

- (a) repeated sore throats,
- (b) cervical adenitis, including periodic enlargement associated with past or present history of tonsillitis, pathological tonsils and/or adenoids.

(c) Deafness : operation is only suggested where there is a reasonable prospect of curing or considerably improving the hearing ; thus cases of nerve deafness, otosclerosis, marked "chronic catarrhs" of long standing are excluded, except if other indications for operation are co-existing.

(d) Otorrhoea : the degree of association between suppurative conditions of the middle ear and tonsils and adenoids is very variable, so here the discretion and experience of the school medical officer is called for.

(e) Repeated bronchitis : here again discretion and experience of the medical officer is required in discriminating such cases where prospects of relief are good.

(f) Nasal obstruction : an important point here, often neglected by parents, is that good results are also dependent on efficient breathing exercises being carried out after the removal of adenoids.

(g) Colds : the effect of tonsillectomy on the susceptibility to colds is an interesting point. A large proportion of cases show marked improvement to such susceptibility, after removal of the tonsils and adenoids.

The arrangements for treatment are carried out at the South Shields General Hospital. The children are admitted to hospital on the evening prior to operation, being examined on admission to ascertain their fitness for the operation. All normal cases are discharged two days later. Health Visitors afterwards visit the homes of the children, thus securing an effective scheme of "following up" of all cases. Finally, all cases treated are re-examined on the eighth day after operation, at the school clinic.

EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING.

In 1937, 167 children were found to have defective hearing, this being 103 less than in 1936. Those suffering from otitis media numbered 167, and those with other ear diseases, 81.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

The number of dental defects was again less than in previous years. Of 5,289 children examined by the school medical officers, 2,229 or 42 per cent. were suffering from defective teeth. The percentage in 1936 was 46.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS (other than Active Tuberculosis).

There are 21 crippled children of school age in the Borough. 3 are at residential schools for crippled children, one is at another institution and one is at no school or institution. The other 16 attend elementary schools.

TUBERCULOSIS.

40 children were referred by the school medical officers for examination by the tuberculosis medical officer during 1937, as compared with 61 in the previous year. Of these, 24 were suffering from tuberculosis (pulmonary, 2 ; non-pulmonary, 22).

The following table shows the incidence of tuberculosis among children of school age, as revealed by notifications received by the Medical Officer of Health, or otherwise ascertained :—

Age-Group.	1936.		1937.	
	Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5—10 years	8	4	5	3
10—15 years	6	10	1	7
Total.....	28		16	
	Non-Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
5—10 years	15	3	16	14
10—15 years	12	10	9	15
Total.....	40		54	

Although the number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis shows an increase, it is pleasing to note the decline in the pulmonary type—the more dangerous form of tuberculosis.

PREVIOUS INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Of the children examined at routine inspections in 1937,
44.4 per cent. had previously had measles

26.0	„	„	„	whooping cough.
17.3	„	„	„	chickenpox.
5.5	„	„	„	scarlet fever.
1.03	„	„	„	diphtheria.

VACCINATION.

46.6 per cent. of the children examined were found to be unvaccinated.

Following-up.

The Health Visitors paid 1,283 visits to the homes of school children for the purpose of ascertaining whether the necessary treatment was being obtained ; 200 visits in connection with uncleanliness ; 724 visits after surgical and dental treatment ; 27 in

connection with orthopaedic cases ; 485 regarding mentally defective children ; and 48 visits for other miscellaneous purposes in connection with the school medical service. In addition, 311 visits were paid to the schools for similar purposes, and 146 visits for routine medical inspection apart from 621 visits to schools in connection with cleanliness surveys. This is in addition to the visits paid to the homes regarding tuberculosis, infant welfare and infectious diseases.

The Health Visitors attended 510 sessions at general school clinics, 147 sessions at dental clinics, 66 sessions at eye refraction clinics, 25 sessions for artificial sunlight treatment, and 8 sessions for treatment of scabies, apart from the attendances at child welfare and tuberculosis clinics.

A female dental attendant also assists the dental surgeons at the dental clinic, and occasionally at inspections at school.

Medical Treatment.

The number of children who attended the school clinic during the year was 7,314 ; of these, 5,332 were treated. The total number of attendances was 22,920. The numbers are very much higher than the figures for 1936. In that year the attendances totalled 17,962.

SKIN DISEASES.

The numbers of children who received treatment for skin conditions were as follows :—

Impetigo	520
Ringworm (scalp)	72
(body)	51
Scabies	116
Molluscum contagiosum	7
Others	1,184

There has been an increase in the number of cases of skin disease. It is hoped, however, that the facilities available at the cleansing station in the new clinic will materially reduce the number of such cases.

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Angular conjunctivitis, phlyctenular conjunctivitis, blepharitis and corneal ulcers are the cases most commonly seen and treated.

VISION.

There were 722 cases submitted for refraction by the school medical officers. In 710 of the cases examined, spectacles were prescribed. The number of spectacles supplied through the Education Authority's scheme was 639. The incidence of refractive errors found was :—

Hypermetropia	37.5	per cent.
Myopia	7.5	„
Simple hypermetropic astigmatism.....	8.9	„
Simple myopic astigmatism	2.4	„
Compound hypermetropic astigmatism....	31.4	„
Compound myopic astigmatism	9.9	„
Mixed astigmatism.....	2.4	„

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

The number of children who were found to be suffering from nose and throat defects is referred to on page 10.

During 1937, 278 elementary school children received operative treatment at the General Hospital, of whom 276 were cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. In addition, 23 children were treated by other surgeons. Sixty-four children received treatment other than by operation.

EAR DISEASE.

The types of cases commonly seen are acute otitis media, suppurative otitis media, chronic catarrhal otitis media and acute mastoid. There was one case of aural polypus and a few cases of nerve deafness requiring further investigation.

There were also cases of foreign bodies in the external auditory meatus, deafness due to accumulation of wax and furunculosis of the external meatus. In addition, there has been a few cases of seborrhoea of ear and intertrigo eczematous conditions—persistent in nature.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

The following is the report of the School Dental Surgeon, Mr. F. Innes, L.D.S. :—

“During the year 1937, routine dental inspections have been carried out at all schools in the Borough. The scope of the inspections was extended so as to include the High Schools (Boys and Girls) for the first time.

13,781 children were examined in the elementary schools; of these, 7,843 required dental treatment. Consent for treatment was obtained and treatment completed in 3,668 cases (46.8 per cent.). This compares favourably with the previous year's figures of 42.8 per cent. There were also 144 special cases treated out of 146 inspected.

546 children were examined in the High Schools; of these, 338 were found to require dental treatment. Of those who required it, only 60 attended the clinic for treatment. It may be that a greater number than usual had treatment privately, but the percentage of acceptances compares unfavourably with the acceptance rate for the elementary and central school children. Routine inspections will be continued, and it is hoped there will be a better response in future years.

Girls and youths attending the Junior Instruction Centre have been sent to the clinic when in need of dental treatment, and 10 were treated during the latter part of the year.

Altogether 3,882 children were treated at the clinic, necessitating 5,432 attendances to complete the treatment.

The number of fillings again shows a slight increase, and there has been a decrease in the number of extractions of both permanent and deciduous teeth.

The oral condition of the children continues to show a steady improvement, and in the infant schools there is evidence of more attention being paid to the teeth, as there are not so many septic mouths as was the case a few years ago.

The new clinic, which was opened in September, should be an important factor in increasing the number of acceptances of dental treatment, and the improved facilities have been favourably commented upon by many of the parents.

More interest is being taken year by year in dental matters, and one hopeful sign has been the number of requests for re-instatement in the scheme of dental inspection of children who, in the past, had been excluded on account of persistent refusal to accept treatment.

During the year, many of the schools were visited by a lecturer from the Dental Board, when models were exhibited demonstrating sound and pathological conditions in the mouth.

The leaflet "The Story of a Tooth," issued by the Dental Board, was distributed to the senior schools. This is one of the most useful leaflets I have seen in connection with dental propaganda and its distribution should do an immense amount of good. Other literature and leaflets of the Dental Board have also been made generously available, and have been distributed at routine inspections and in other ways."

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

During 1937, 17 children with deformities were referred to the orthopaedic department at the Ingham Infirmary for opinion and treatment. In addition, 22 cases referred in previous years continued their treatment.

The new cases for the year are as follows :—

Infantile paralysis	4
Facial palsy	2
Rickets.....	1
Flat feet	3
Club foot	1
Abnormalities of finger or toes	3
Deformity due to tuberculous hip.....	1
Spinal curvature	1
Deformity of leg due to injury	1

Seven of the above were admitted to hospital for operation, the remainder being recommended for out-patient treatment.

The work carried out at the Infirmary at the cost of the Education Authority included 7 operations, 962 attendances as out-patients, 372 in-patient days' treatment in hospital and the provision of surgical appliances in 3 cases.

Special boots or splints were also provided in the case of 3 children attending hospitals outside the borough, while 5 children not attending any hospital also had their appliances renewed or repaired under the Authority's scheme.

As far as it is known, the total number of South Shields' crippled children receiving attention during the year may be summarised as follows :—

Attending orthopaedic centre	39
Attending hospitals outside the borough	3
Attending cripple schools	4
Attending general clinic	5
	—
Total	51
	—

HEART DISEASE.

As was the case in the previous year, few children with cardiac affections attended for treatment at the school clinic. Supervision of heart cases is facilitated by the co-operation of head teachers, who are always careful to consult the school medical officer on the question of games or physical training when a pupil is suspected or reported to have a heart lesion.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY THERAPY.

Seven children were referred for artificial sunlight treatment at the General Hospital ; one for asthma, two for alopecia and four for debility or anaemia.

In addition, 9 children referred in previous years continued their treatment. The 16 cases made 573 attendances during the year.

On the 27th October, the ultra violet ray apparatus at the newly opened municipal clinic was available for treatment ; 8 cases were transferred from the General Hospital and 15 new cases were added by the end of the year. Of the new cases, 3 children had debility, 4 had asthma, 5 had bronchitis, 2 had alopecia, and 1 had nephritis. The 23 cases made 247 attendances.

In all, at both centres, during 1937, 31 school children made 820 attendances for ultra violet ray treatment. Cases of tuberculosis suitable for this form of treatment are referred to the tuberculosis medical officer.

OTHER DEFECTS.

The other defects which were treated are summarised below :

Disease or Defect.	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other- wise.	Total
Lung disease (not tuberculous) ...	795	...	795
Anaemia and debility	684	...	684
Acute infectious diseases	14	...	14
Enlarged glands	62	...	62
Enteritis	30	...	30
Rheumatism	75	...	75
Diseases of nervous system	78	...	78
Other defects or diseases.....	248	10	258
Total	1,986	10	1,996

Treatment of Uncleanliness.

The work of the school nurses in this connection is summarised in Table 6, page 43.

When necessary, children in a verminous condition are cleansed at the discharge block at the Deans Hospital. The cleansing station at the new municipal clinic is now being used.

No compulsory cleaning orders were issued during the year, but four notices (all children in one family) were served on the parent, under Section 87 of the Education Act, 1921.

The school nurses paid 200 visits to parents regarding the uncleanly state of their children at school.

Infectious Diseases.

450 cases of scarlet fever were reported during 1937. Although the disease subsided somewhat during the summer, there was a recrudescence in September.

Diphtheria was much more prevalent ; 128 cases were notified. This is the highest number notified in any year. It should be noted, however, that the incidence of diphtheria in the borough is generally very low.

Measles was not prevalent during the year ; the highest number of cases occurred in April and May, while chickenpox, apart from a mild epidemic in June and July, occurred sporadically. The incidence of whooping cough and mumps was unusually low.

Colds and influenza were again responsible for much absence from school, especially in January and February. The highest number of cases reported in one week was 2,248, during the third week in January.

No class or department was closed at any time during 1937 on account of infectious disease and no certificates were issued by the school medical officer under the Board's attendance instructions.

Physical Education.

The following report has been submitted by Mr. Conrad A. Holmes, the Organiser of Physical Education to the South Shields Education Authority :—

“Efforts to improve the standard of efficiency in the physical training lessons in the Authority's schools have been maintained unceasingly. The interest of the teachers in this subject grows concurrently with their better understanding of it. Winter lectures and the regular visits of the Organiser of Physical Education have made a marked impression on the work done in the boys' departments, and it is expected that when the Authority are able to select a suitable woman for similar organising duty in the girls' and infants' schools the work in those schools will show a corresponding improvement.

At present the progress of physical training in the schools is greatly dependent upon the vagaries of the weather. Where no indoor accommodation is provided the lessons must become very irregular and intermittent, especially during the winter. It is significant that without exception the standard of physical training attained in the schools with alternative accommodation is immeasurably superior to that of the majority of the Authority's schools.

The building of three school gymnasias is in progress, and one other has been completed recently. The total of gymnasias in use or building is five. In accordance with the recommendations contained in the Board's Circular No. 1453, the Authority have arranged for seven of their teachers to receive three months' instruction at courses designed to fit them in the use of fully-

equipped gymnasias. Other teachers, have, in addition to receiving special instruction from the Organiser, attended voluntarily holiday courses in P.T. at summer schools, all of which instruction will have good effect upon the work in the schools.

The use of the showers provided in the three existing gymnasias has produced a marked increase in the standard of personal cleanliness. In the case of boys attending for swimming instruction the opportunity for improved personal cleanliness is again remarked. In the Medical Officer's figures relating to cleanliness it is noticeable that boys in senior schools show better results than in any other departments, whether boys' or girls'. That these figures are assisted by the increased opportunity of the boy to strip for physical training, swimming and games, will not be denied.

The experimental provision of gymnastic shoes in certain schools has proved successful, and the supply of such shoes to all senior departments having indoor accommodation is being undertaken at the moment. It is expected that this provision of shoes will be extended to all other departments in the early future. The benefit to the physical training lessons resulting from this move cannot be overstated.

A further noticeable help to the physical training and games lessons has been afforded by the decision of the Authority to supply to all schools adequate equipment for the enjoyment and the efficient functioning of these subjects. The fact that in future the lack of apparatus can no longer be regarded as the cause of poor or ineffective work is already appreciated by head teachers and class teachers alike. During the year apparatus, (benches, vaulting buck, agility mats, etc.) has been supplied to selected schools, and the teachers using such apparatus have attended special courses to enable them to use them safely and advantageously.

The Schools Football Association has continued to organise football for school children in a valuable and praiseworthy manner. The games played under the guidance of the officials of this Association and those of the recently-formed Schools' Rugby Association are always conducted on the friendliest terms, and they have done much to develop in the boys a love of clean, hard games, and of the true team-spirit. On the girls' side, much the same may be said of the Schools Netball League. The recent appointment of a groundsman at the Cleadon Park Recreation Ground has proved most helpful. Not only are the pitches in better condition than ever

before, but the dressing rooms are always clean and tidy and the supply of hot water for shower baths always adequate, despite the increasing use to which these amenities are being put. At the commencement of the season the Schools Football Association extended its scope still further by the introduction of a junior football league, an innovation which has met with complete success. The Education Authority's ground is now taxed to its uttermost, and additional playing fields will be necessary if the number of games played is increased. The use of the "Dragon" is still necessary for the schools in the north and east of the town, and the totally unsatisfactory nature of the surface of this ground reduces the value of the games played there to little more than that of the fresh air and the mental stimulation provided. A suitable field for the use of schools in this quarter of the town is urgently needed.

The Annual Sports Day was marred by heavy rain, causing an adjournment to complete the programme on the following day. Despite this, the event achieved its object and the Sports Association which caters for the athletics of the school children of both sexes, deserves praise and encouragement for the work it is doing.

The scheme of attendance at the Public Baths for swimming instruction by the boys in senior departments has been completely revised. As a result, many more children are able to receive elementary instruction though for a lesser period than hitherto. This scheme was progressing favourable until the closing of the Bath for repairs, but there is already no doubt that the changes have been justified. More children are learning to swim. The lack of other baths prevents the continuance of the period of instruction during school hours, to a point when all children have attained a high degree of proficiency. The comparative figures of certificates awarded will show a decline, a decline which is due to the transition from the one scheme to the other, to the closing of the Baths, and to the alteration in the bias of the instruction given.

The school camps have again proved their worth, and the experimental winter camp at North Seaton proved so successful that full advantage of this has again been taken this year. A report of the school camps is given elsewhere by the Medical Officer.

Post-school physical training and recreation has, for the first time, been tackled seriously this winter. The Authority has done all possible to encourage the formation of classes for men and women of all ages, over 300 of whom enrolled at the outset. As was anticipated, with a venture not previously available to the

public, there was a decline in the attendance towards the close of the session, but there has remained a residue of regular attenders of both sexes who have undoubtedly enjoyed the exercise, recreation and companionship provided by these evening classes. The men have had the use of the Authority's gymnasium and the services of staff specially trained for this work. Next year it is expected that the women will have similar improved facilities. There appears to be little doubt, however, that facilities and attractions in addition to equipped gymnasiums are required to increase and maintain the active interest of the majority of the townspeople, as memoranda on the Physical Training and Recreation Act, 1937 has stated repeatedly. The success of the classes held has shown that South Shields is ready to respond to any initiative shown in the provision of such schemes as the Act permits and encourages.

The continued co-operation of the Medical Officers in the joint efforts for promoting the health and physical education of school children and of the population generally has been greatly appreciated."

Provision of Meals.

There was a further decrease in the number of children supplied with free meals during the year. The total number of meals supplied was 237,874, at a cost of £4,473 8s. 9d., the number of children supplied at the seven centres being 1,336. In 1936, 1,682 children were supplied with 298,844 meals at a cost of £5,603 6s. 6d. It must be again pointed out that many needy children selected as suitable for free meals by the school medical officers did not accept the offer.

The food supplied at the centres was generally of good quality and well cooked; the well-balanced diet undoubtedly benefited the children. The Principal School Medical Officer sees and approves of the menu in advance each week.

Provision of Milk.

As a result of routine and special inspections, 1,352 elementary school children were provided with free milk at a cost of £438 11s. 4d., representing 8,771 gallons. In addition, 29 boys in attendance at the Junior Instruction Centre were also supplied, the extra cost being £3 6s. 6d. Approximately 6,355 children received milk under the Milk Marketing Board's scheme for part payment.

School Baths.

At one elementary school, bathing arrangements are provided and at the Boys High School, Stanhope Road Senior School and the Junior Instruction Centre the scholars have the use of shower baths after games or physical training. During the year, school children made 58,707 attendances at the Derby Street Public Baths (Boys 45,873, Girls 12,834) under the Education Authority's instructors.

The number of certificates gained during the year was as follows :—

Elementary Schools.....	1,038
Secondary Schools	84
Junior Instruction Centre.....	28

123 medallions and 121 intermediate certificates were awarded by the Royal Life Saving Society.

Co-operation of Parents.

Parents were present at 81 per cent. of the inspections at routine medical examinations. There were seven objections to medical examination, all of which were from the secondary schools.

Of the children examined at the school clinic during the year 33 per cent. were sent or brought by parents and 64 per cent. were referred by head teachers.

The following is a statement of the amount contributed at the various clinics in accordance with the scale of charges approved by the Board of Education :—

	£	s.	d.
Eye Clinic	21	6	4
Nose and Throat Clinic	43	6	0
Dental Clinic.....	121	2	7
General Clinic.....	10	15	3
Total	£196	10	2

The total amount contributed in 1936 was £187 2s. 2d.

Co-operation of Teachers and Attendance Officers.

During 1937, the head teachers and attendance officers rendered valuable service to the school medical department. It is a pleasure to refer to their willing co-operation.

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

SHOELESS CHILDREN'S FUND.—The Honorary Secretary, Chief Constable Wilson, informs me that 3,828 children were supplied with boots and stockings during 1937.

POOR CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY ASSOCIATION.—Through this organisation several children were given the benefit of a holiday in the country.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The assistance rendered by the Inspector for the N.S.P.C.C. in the 2 cases referred to him is much appreciated.

BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

These exceptional children are referred to in Table 3 of the Board of Education's Form 8C.M. (page 37).

MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

During the year 1937, 45 children were examined by the school medical officers from the point of view of mental deficiency, and were classified as under : —

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Average mentality (delinquent)	1	...	1
Dull or backward.....	18	12	30
Inconclusive (to be re-examined).....	...	2	2
Feeble-minded :—			
For special day school	4	3	7
For residential school	1	...	1
Ineducable (to be notified to Local Control Authority) .....	...	2†	2
Imbecile.....	...	...	...
Idiot	1	...	1
Epileptic (for special school)	1	...	1
Total	26	19	45

† Includes a cretin.

Seven of the children had been examined in previous years. In 5 the diagnosis of dull and backward was confirmed. One previously classified dull and backward was certified feeble-minded and in one case where the diagnosis had been inconclusive the child was found to be mentally defective after further observation. In all, three delinquent children were referred for special medical examination from the point of view of mental deficiency.

The children at the special residential school at Prudhoe were, visited by Dr. Levy, Assistant School Medical Officer, on two occasions during the year and were re-examined by him. As a result, three boys about to be discharged from the school at the age of 16 were recommended for notification to the Mental Deficiency Act Committee with a view to being sent to an institution or kept under statutory supervision or guardianship. One boy, though still feeble-minded, had improved, and was allowed to return to his home with the intention of being admitted to the special day school, and two girls and one boy were allowed to leave the special school at the age of 16 as not being certifiable.

At the end of 1937, there were 113 ascertained educable feeble-minded children, as under :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
At certified residential schools for mentally defective children	10	3	13
At certified schools for blind children.....	1	...	1
†At public elementary schools	41	30	71
At other institutions	1	3	4
At no school or institution	18	6	24

† Includes 3 boys and 4 girls at the Open-Air School and one boy at the school for partially sighted children.

Of the four children at other institutions, 1 boy and 2 girls are attending Juvenile Training Centres.

Of the 24 children at no school or institution, 5 are physically unfit in addition to their mental defectiveness and 11 boys are working.

Supervision of mentally defective children, not at special schools, was made by the health visitors, who at least once a quarter interview the children and parents, note conditions of home surroundings and report any unusual circumstances. During the year, 485 such visits were made.

With regard to epileptics, great difficulties were experienced in placing such sufferers in special schools. The majority of such schools are unwilling to admit epileptics who show signs of mental deterioration. This does not appear reasonable, since mental impairment is usually an eventual complication of epilepsy. There seems to be a need for residential schools which would accept retarded epileptic children.

A special day school in the borough is at present in the process of completion, and is expected to be opened by August, 1938. Adequate accommodation for educable mentally defective children who are now in attendance at elementary schools will be provided.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

There were 42 children attending the school for partially sighted children at the end of 1937. They are arranged according to their eye defect, as follows :—

Highly myopic	14
Cataract.....	6
Nystagmus	4
Opacities from corneal ulcer	7
Opacities from keratitis	4
Coloboma of iris and choroid	1
Degenerative change of the choroid	2
Plastic oveitis.....	1
Highly hypermetropic.....	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	2

These children were examined by the Consultant Ophthalmologist, Mr. T. Gowans, who reported on each child individually. His general report is as follows :—

“I was very interested to again examine the pupils at this school as a full year has elapsed since Mrs. Sinclair was succeeded by Mrs. Steele as Head Mistress.

I am pleased to be able to report that Mrs. Steele has ably carried on the good work initiated by Mrs. Sinclair, and that in nearly every case improvement has taken place ; only some three or four have remained stationary, and none have gone back.

As usual I would like to compliment Dr. Levy on his excellent refractive work.”

CONVALESCENT HOME.

46 school children were admitted during the year to the convalescent home section of the Cleadon Cottage Homes. 2,463 in-patient days were spent there by the children. This is an average of nearly 7 patients per day.

SPEECH TRAINING.

During 1937, three courses were given at the speech training class adjoining the Ocean Road Schools. It was found necessary to close the centre from March 25th to October 25th, there being no further cases old enough to be treated.

At the beginning of the year, one full course of 8 weeks was arranged, followed by a refresher class of 3 weeks, while at the end of the year, another full course was held.

The number of children treated in 1937 was 20, comprising 17 boys and 3 girls. As a result of the instruction, 18 of the stammerers were classed as "apparently cured," and two were greatly improved.

The Saturday morning refresher class continues to be well attended with an average of 17 to 20 children. When a child has left school and is working and thus unable to attend on Saturday morning, he frequently attends on his half-holiday, and joins in the work being done at the moment. These refresher courses are invaluable in enabling the instructress to advise the child in maintaining "control" of speech, or in helping with difficulties encountered.

Unfortunately a number of children who have left the class as "apparently cured" have, on returning to their ordinary schools, reverted to their previous stammer. These are chiefly the children who have neglected to follow instructions. While the control of speech is achieved at the centre it should be remembered that it can only be maintained with the help of parental understanding and discipline and through the conscientious carrying out of the "rules" taught in the class.

OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

During the year, 80 physically defective pupils were admitted to the Open Air School. According to their disability they are arranged as follows :—

Debility.....	39
Bronchitis	19
Anaemia	6
Chronic eye disease	2
Adenitis	2
Healed or latent tuberculosis	4
Nervousness	2
Epilepsy	2
Heart disease	1
Slight paralysis	3

Of the 76 children who left the school during the year, 54 were judged fit for discharge, 4 were admitted to home or hospital, 4 left the district, 8 were removed at the request of parents, one child, an epileptic, was found unsuitable, 4 were certified mentally defective and discharged, and one was transferred to the school for partially sighted children.

Of the children declared fit, 10 gained from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 lbs., 20 gained from 11 to 20 lbs., 20 gained from 21 to 30 lbs., and 4 gained over 30 lbs. Twenty-two of the children had been in the school for 3 years or longer, 12 were in attendance from 2 to 3 years, 11 from 1 to 2 years, while 9 had spent shorter periods ranging from 6 to 12 months at the school. This represents an average gain of 18.6 lbs. during an average stay of 32.5 months.

The following gives a comparison of similar results for the past five years of those children considered fit for discharge from the school :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Number of children certified fit for discharge	59	57	42	60	54
Average stay per child (in months).....	25.3	29.8	29.6	27.9	32.5
Average gain per child (in lbs.)..	15.3	19.0	16.0	15.8	18.6
Estimated annual average gain (in lbs.).....	7.23	7.66	6.55	6.79	6.84

The average attendance for the year was 149.25, the percentage average attendance being 85.38. This shows an improvement on last year, and considering the type of child in attendance, is satisfactory.

The incidence of infectious disease at the school was almost negligible.

The following observations from the head teacher are worthy of note :—

“The varied life and duties seem to do the children a lot of good and give them more initiative. An atmosphere is created wherein children can talk freely with the adults on the staff.

It is encouraging to see many old scholars visit the school and to know that they are growing into sturdy men and women. Very often they have found quite good employment.

“The educational ability of many of the children is extremely poor through illness, lack of attendance, low mentality and poor home life. The size of the lower classes is too large for full justice to be done. Some 240 to 250 of these children have to be attended to by only four teachers during the year. The staff are very interested and conscientious and they have a very difficult task. I think the accommodation ought to be increased or the number reduced.”

SCHOOL CAMPS.

Under the Council of Social Service as well as the usual summer camps a winter camp was arranged. This was held at North Seaton Hall, Northumberland, where 90 South Shields boys were accommodated from February 26th until March 18th. They were selected from certain elementary schools in the borough by the school medical officer. The boys chosen were of the under-nourished type, those most likely to benefit by a stay in the country. In spite of the really wintry weather experienced, with a heavy fall of snow at one period, the camp proved a great success. The building was found to be well adapted for the purpose. The boys slept in large airy bedrooms; the dining hall and kitchen arrangements met with general approval. The rooms were well ventilated and adequately warmed. The food was plentiful, nutritious and well cooked; the boys improved on this excellent diet. Recreations and amusements were mostly of an indoor nature, but when the weather permitted, some interesting rambles were planned.

The summer camp was again held at Blackhall, for boys and girls from South Shields and Gateshead elementary schools. It was opened on April 23rd and continued until October 7th. It was run on similar lines as was described in last year's annual report. This year the weather was in the main favourable. Of the 109 days spent

in camp, 9 were regarded as very warm and bright and 52 as mainly warm and bright. 664 boys and a similar number of girls attended from South Shields in fortnightly groups of 166. The average gain in weight per fortnight was—boys, 3.44 lbs. ; girls, 3.27 lbs., a most satisfactory result.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND, ETC.

There has not been any change during the year in the procedure followed for the training of blind and other physical defective persons recommended for higher education. The courses of training were as given in my annual report for 1934.

At the end of 1937 there were 12 blind persons being trained (8 young men and 4 young women), 7 at the South Shields Institution for the Blind, and 5 at the Royal Victoria School, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Five new trainees were admitted to higher education courses during the year, and 7 were discharged for the following reasons : 2 young men completed their training, 2 young women left to be married, 1 youth was transferred to Durham County Council, and in two cases (1 man and 1 woman) training was terminated by the Education Committee on account of unsatisfactory progress reports.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

There are two secondary schools : the High School for Girls and the High School for Boys. Both are provided by the Education Authority.

Number of pupils on the registers at the end of 1937	932
Average attendance.....	842
Percentage average attendance	95.0

All arrangements for routine inspection, following up of defects and treatment were carried out as described in previous reports, and it is cause for continued satisfaction that the high standard of health and nutrition of the pupils was well maintained during 1937.

The following indicates the nutrition of the pupils :—

Nutrition.	No. of pupils examined.	Percentage.
(a) Excellent.....	386	57.5
(b) Normal	279	41.5
(c) Slightly subnormal	7	1.0
(d) Bad .....	...	...
Total	672	100.0

Sixty pupils attended the dental clinic and 49 had spectacles prescribed at the eye clinic. Further details regarding secondary school scholars will be found in the tables on pages 34 to 43.

At the High School for Girls a gymnasium and a domestic subjects centre are at present in the process of construction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRE.

Eighty girls were sent by the junior section of the Employment Exchange to the general clinic and examined by the school medical officers with regard to their fitness for employment.

The instruction centres were visited once a month. All defects were noted and attended to and where necessary free milk was ordered. Several of the trainees attended the school and dental clinics for treatment.

EXAMINATION OF SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL PLACE CANDIDATES.

196 candidates were inspected, the defects observed being :—

Carious teeth	51
Squint	1
Defective vision	54
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	2
Chronic tonsillitis.....	4
Defective hearing.....	1
Corneal ulcer	1
Heart disease	2
Deformity of hand	1
Skin affections.....	4

Where necessary, treatment was arranged or advised to remedy these defects.

EXAMINATION OF CHILDREN FOR THE STAGE.

37 children who required certificates for stage performances were examined. All were granted the necessary certificates according to the requirements of the Board of Education. As some of these children were examined on more than one occasion, actually 44 certificates were issued.

DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The following is a statement of the causes of death during 1937 of children of school age (5—14 years).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.
	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	5-9 years.	10-14 years.	
Measles .....	...	...	1	...	1
Scarlet fever.....	...	...	...	1	1
Diphtheria	5	...	8	1	14
Influenza .....	...	...	2	...	2
Cerebro-spinal fever .....	...	...	2	...	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis .....	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculous meningitis .....	...	1	1	...	2
Disseminated tuberculosis	1	...	2	...	3
Pyæmia	1	...	...	...	1
Rheumatic fever .....	...	1	...	1	2
Disease of the thymus.....	...	...	1	...	1
Otitis media	1	...	...	...	1
Mitral valve disease	1	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis .....	...	2	...	...	2
Broncho-pneumonia	1	...	...	...	1
Diseases of the tonsils	1	...	1	...	2
Acute nephritis .....	...	...	...	1	1
Congenital hydrocephalus.....	1	...	...	...	1
Injury by crushing (motor accidents)	2	...	...	...	2
Total	14	4	18	5	41

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE 1.—MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

	<i>Elementary.</i>	<i>Higher.</i>
Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups :—		
Entrants	1,810	}
Second Age Group (Intermediates)	1,836	
Third Age Group (Leavers).....	1,643	
Total	5,289	672
Number of other Routine Inspections.....	...	...
Grand Total.....	5,289	672

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	6,864	14
Number of Re-Inspections	12,710	31
Total	19,574	45

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.		
	For defective vision, excluding squint.	For all other conditions recorded in Table 2(A).	Total.
Entrants.....	1	128	129
Second Age Group.....	175	148	321
Third Age Group	195	95	288
Total (Prescribed Groups)	371	371	738*
Other Routine Inspections .....	...	...	...
Grand Total	371	371	738*
	HIGH SCHOOLS.		
	18	7	25

* Some children have more than one defect.

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE 2. (A.) RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED

31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Re-quiring treatment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.		Re-quiring treatment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.	
		El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Skin	Ringworm :—								
	Scalp	1	...	2	...	73	...	...	...
	Body .....	...	...	2	...	49	1	...	...
	Scabies.....	7	...	7	...	109	...	...	...
	Impetigo	4	...	...	...	516	...	...	...
Eye.	Other diseases (non-tuberculous)	8	2	68	...	1202	6	...	...
	Blepharitis	2	...	47	1	72	...	...	...
	Conjunctivitis	2	...	10	...	98	...	...	...
	Keratitis.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corneal opacities .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other conditions.....	14	...	...	...	58	...	...	...
	Defective vision (ex-cluding squint).....	371	18	1134	142	314	...	...	...
Ear.	Squint.....	39	...	182	...	64	...	...	...
	Defective hearing	2	1	148	5	17	...	...	...
	Otitis media	3	...	50	1	114	...	...	...
Nose and Throat.	Other ear diseases .....	...	...	15	...	66	...	...	...
	Chronic tonsillitis only	81	1	923	47	264	...	...	...
	Adenoids only	13	...	33	...	5	...	...	...
	Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	203	2	77	...	96	...	...	...
Enlarged cervical glands (non-tuberculous)	Other conditions.....	...	...	...	2	115	2	...	...
	Defective speech.....	...	...	67	1	1	...	...	...

El.—Elementary.

Hr.—High Schools.

TABLE 2 (A.)—CONTINUED.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
		No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
		Re-quiring treat-ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.		Re-quiring treat-ment.		Requiring to be kept under ob-servation but not requiring treatment.	
		El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Heart and Circu-lation.	Heart disease :—								
	Organic .....	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...
	Functional.....	...	...	47	3	2	...	...	...
	Anaemia	3	...	277	25	671	2	...	...
Lungs.	Bronchitis	2	...	275	1	783	...	...	...
	Other non-tuberculous diseases	1	1	1	...	75	...	...	...
Tuber-culosis.	Pulmonary :—								
	Definite .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suspected .....	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
	Non-Pulmonary :—								
	Glands.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Bones and Joints ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous System.	Skin .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Other forms.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Epilepsy .....	...	...	4	...	14	...	...	...
	Chorea.....	1	...	8	...	56	...	...	...
	Other conditions.....	...	...	14	...	6	...	...	...
Deform-ities.	Rickets .....	...	...	98	1	1	...	...	...
	Spinal curvature.....	...	...	24	14	2	...	...	...
	Other forms.....	...	...	54	4	11	...	...	...
Other defects and diseases (ex-cluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental diseases).....		3	...	45	8	501	3	49	...
Total		760	25	3776	267	5431	14	49	...

TABLE 2.—(B.) CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

ELEMENTARY.									
Age-groups.	No. of Children inspected.	A. (Excel-lent.)		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly sub-normal).		D. (Bad.)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants.....	1,810	908	50.2	869	48.0	33	1.8	...	...
Second Age-group ...	1,836	336	18.3	1,400	76.3	98	5.3	2	0.1
Third Age-group.....	1,643	477	29.0	1,110	67.6	56	3.4	...	...
Other Routine Insp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,289	1,721	32.5	3,379	64.0	187	3.5	2	0.0
HIGHER.									
	672	386	57.5	279	41.5	7	1.0	...	...

TABLE 3.—RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA FOR THE YEAR 1937.

BLIND CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	7
At Public Elementary Schools .....	...
At other Institutions .....	...
At no School or Institution .....	...
Total	7

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Blind.....	...
„ „ „ Partially Sighted	41
„ Public Elementary Schools .....	...
„ Other Institutions .....	...
„ no School or Institution.....	...
Total	41

DEAF CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	7
„ Public Elementary Schools .....	...
„ other Institutions .....	...
„ no School or Institution.....	1
Total	8

TABLE 3.—CONTINUED.

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf .....	...
„ „ „ Partially Deaf	3
„ Public Elementary Schools .....	...
„ other Institutions .....	...
„ no School or Institution.....	3
Total	3

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.....	13
„ Public Elementary Schools	71
„ other Institutions	4
„ no School or Institution.....	23
Total	111

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN (Severe Epilepsy)—

At Certified Special Schools	1
„ Public Elementary Schools	3
„ other Institutions	1
„ no School or Institution.....	5
Total	10

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN :—

	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Element'ry Schools.	At other Institu- tions.	At no School or Insti- tution.	Total.
A. Tuberculous children :					
I.—Children suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	...	...	16	32	48
II.—Children suffering from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	99	10	25	139
B.—Delicate Children	167	145	1	13	326
C.—Crippled Children	3	16	1	1	21
D.—Children with Heart Disease .....	...	16	...	1	17

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS :—

Blind and Feeble-minded: 1 at Certified Special School.

Heart Disease and Feeble-minded: 1 at no School or Institution.

TABLE 4.—TREATMENT TABLES FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.
(Excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect.	Number of defects treated, or under treatment during the year.					
	Under the Authority's Scheme.		Otherwise.		Total.	
	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
SKIN :—						
Ringworm :						
Scalp (i.) X-Ray treatment...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii.) Other	72	1	...	...	72	1
Body	51	...	...	...	51	...
Scabies	116	...	...	...	116	...
Impetigo	520	...	...	...	520	...
Other skin diseases.....	1,191	5	1	...	1,192	5
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—						
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	238	...	...	...	238	...
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	197	...	...	...	197	...
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	171	2	1	...	172	2
TOTAL	2,556	8	2	...	2,558	8

El.—Elementary schools.

Hr.—High Schools.

TABLE 4.—CONTINUED.

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as
Minor Ailments—Group I.).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects dealt with.					
	Under the Authority's Scheme.		Otherwise.		Total.	
	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.	El.	Hr.
Errors of refraction (including squint)	722	49	1	...	723	49
Other defect or disease of the eyes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	722	49	1	...	723	49
Number of Children for whom spectacles were :—						
(a) Prescribed	710	49	1	...	711	49
(b) Obtained	639	44	1	...	640	44

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE
AND THROAT.

Number of Children—

	<i>Elementary.</i>				<i>Higher.</i>			
	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)	(i.)	(ii.)	(iii.)	(iv.)
(1) Received operative treatment :—								
(a) Under the Authority's scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	2	276	...	...	...	8	...
(b) By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	23	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	299	...	...	...	8	...
(2) Received other forms of treatment								
		64				...		
Total number treated		365				8		

NOTE.—(i.) Tonsils only. (ii.) Adenoids only. (iii.) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv.) Other defects of the Nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of Children treated *—

(1) Under the Authority's Scheme :

(a) Residential treatment with education	4
(b) " " without education	13
(c) Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.....	28

(2) Otherwise :

(a) Residential treatment with education .....	...
(b) " " without education .....	...
(c) Non-residential treatment at an Orthopaedic Clinic.....	3

Total number treated—43†.

* All elementary school children.

† Some of the children are recorded in more than one of the above categories.

TABLE 5.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of Children who were inspected by the Dentist :—

<i>Age.</i>	<i>Routine.</i>	<i>Specials.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
4	9	17	26
5	1,544	6	1,550
6	1,821	3	1,824
7	1,754	6	1,760
8	1,444	8	1,452
9	1,394	16	1,410
10	1,214	14	1,228
11	1,415	20	1,435
12	1,200	17	1,217
13	1,229	25	1,254
14	711	11	722
15	46	3	49
Total	13,781	146	13,927

(2) Number found to require treatment	7,843	144	7,987
(3) Number actually treated (by School Dentist).....	3,668	144	3,812
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	5,134	191	5,325

TABLE 5.—CONTINUED.

	<i>Routine.</i>	<i>Specials.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
(5) Fillings :—Permanent teeth...	1,695	35	1,730
Temporary teeth .	...	2	2
(6) Extractions—Permanent teeth	1,442	152	1,594
Temporary teeth	8,083	193	8,276
(7) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions	153	15	168
(8) Other operations :—			
Permanent teeth	153	...	153
Temporary teeth.....	47	2	49
(9) Half-days devoted to—			
Inspection, 146 ; Treatment, 628 ; Total, 774.			

HIGHER SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of Pupils who were inspected by the Dentist :—

<i>Age.</i>	<i>No.</i>
8	3
9	18
10	20
11	104
12	137
13	99
14	132
15	33

Total	546
-------------	-----

(2) Number found to require treatment	338
(3) Number actually treated by School Dentist	60
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	94
(5) Fillings :—Permanent teeth	38
Temporary teeth .....	...
(6) Extractions :—Permanent teeth.....	22
Temporary teeth.....	7
(7) Other operations :—Permanent teeth	1
Temporary teeth .....	...

**TABLE 6.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS
CONDITIONS.**

	<i>First Survey.</i>	<i>Second Survey.</i>
(i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses for cleanliness surveys	5	5
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses :—		
(a) Children examined.....	17,262	16,936
(b) Examinations made :.....	20,221	19,297
(iii.) No. of individual children found unclean	1,652	1,787
(iv.) No. of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 .....	...	...
(v.) No. of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921.....	...	...
(b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws .....	...	...
